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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

Elesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The Nation's Dead. The men of the Maine who lost their

lives in Havana harbor are not less the nation's dead, and not the less died they for the flag, than if they had died in battle.

The honors of war to them, to their families and dependents the abundant provision which a nation's gratitude will promptly make, and over their graves Old Glory!

Little and Big.

It is well that Mr. DE LOME, being caught in the perpetration of insult to the country, should be driven from his post as the Spanish Minister in Washington. It will tween two countries not at war. DE LOME. though, is a small potato. And assurances conveyed diplomatically that Spain holds the United States on the level of esteem occupied by the most favored nations, still looking upon the President as a Great and Good Friend, are gratifying, but not vital, as are the relation of the United States to the belligerents in Cuba.

The Cubans are fighting like heroes against a fee from whose inhumanity the wretched people of Armenia would have prayed for deliverance to the Turk. The atrocities in Armenia, against which the great powers of Europe were compelled by irresistible public sentiment to make a concerted protest, were scarcely as one to a thousand compared with the awful volume of human destruction that has occurred in Cuba, And the United States, the seat of the greatest struggle for liberty ever known, occupies the revolting position of standing as a barrier against such European sympathy for Cuba as was given to Armenia, for the reason that we, as the guardians of the western hemisphere, are expected to satisfy the obligations of civilization there unaided.

The force of the Republican platform re solving upon practical help to the Cuban revolutionists grows greater every day.

Japan and the Chinese Imbroglio.

Although we have still to wait for authoritative statements in the House of Commons concerning what has actually occurred at Pekin during the last few weeks, there seems to be no doubt that Japan has given notice that she purposes to retain the naval stronghold of Wei-hai-Wei, and that, consequently, China is relieved from paying the outstanding portion of the war indemnity. If this be true, the situation in the far East is clarified to a certain extent, but it remains to note how the incident affects the interests of the several European powers concerned.

In the first place, it is evident that, if China is in no immediate need of a loan, the influence of England on the one hand and of Russia on the other is minimized. winter, and to extend to that point a branch of her Trans-Siberian railway. It is Germany that is most tempted to protest, since, if the Japanese are to remain permanently at Wel-hai-Wei, they will oppose her assertion of an exclusive sphere of influence over the populous and prospectively rich province of Shan-Tung. Moreover, the value of Port Arthur to Russia is considerably diminished, since, with the permanent establishment of the Japanese at Wei-hai-Wei, the former naval station is no longer the absolute master of the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. The main point, however, to keep in mind is thisthat, if the Japanese are to keep Wei-hai-Wei, the Russians Port Arthur, and the Germans Kiao-Chou, the partition of the Chinese seacoast has been actually accomplished. That which Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Mr. A. J. BALFOUR publicly declared should never be brought about, does, as a matter of fact, exist.

Nor, from our point of view, is this the worst. Three points of strategic and commercial importance on the Chinese seacoast having already passed under the sovereignty of European powers, it is almost certain that England and France will demand equivalents. Should this demand be made by the two powers last named, and should they divide between themselves the littoral south of the Yang-tse-Kiang, it is obvious that our trade with China would be regulated not by the treaty concluded by us with the Government of the Celestial Empire, but by such temporary concessions as the powers participating in the partition may see fit to make to us. What is given one day may be withdrawn the next; and It is, therefore, entirely possible that our trade with the Middle Kingdom, already important and capable of indefinite increase, may be, at an early date, cut off.

It is extremely improbable that harbors occupied by Germany, Russia, and France will long remain free ports, even though they may be declared such for the time being. It is well known that the policy of the three countries mentioned with regard to their colonial possessions has been hitherto one of rigorous protection. It is scarcely credible that any of them would long adhere to the waiver of that policy in the case of coigns of vantage occupied by them in the Middle Kingdom. If we desired to make lastingly valid the rights secured to us under our treaties with China, it behooved us to combine betimes with England and Japan, and protest against that partition of Chinese seacoasts, which seems to have been accomplished. If we have not done it, this is, apparently, because, as the Secretary of State is reported to have said, the traditional policy transmitted from President WASHINGTON prohibits us from engaging in entangling alliances with foreign powers. It seems manifest, however, that this traditional policy might be pushed too far. Under our protectionist system we have so far developed our manufactures that, as regards certain arti-

to a disbarment from a promising foreign market? That is a question which may ecome a burning one in the twentieth century, and, therefore, men deserving the name of statesmen should foresee its imminence and act beforehand.

By the retention of Wei-hai-Wei, the Tokio Government has practically torn to atoms the revision of the Shimonoseki treaty, to which she was coerced by the combination of Russia, France, and Germany. The purpose of that revision was to condemn Japan to remain an insular, and never to become a Continental power. From the noment, however, that she retains Wel-Paris-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and hal-Wei she becomes a mainland power in the teeth of the protests of Russia, France, and Germany. In other words, henceforth she must be reckoned with, when the hour comes for proceeding from the partition of the Chinese seacoast to the distribution of the vast interior of the Middle Kingdom.

The Triple Attack.

The three manifestoes put forward simulaneously by the Democrats, the Populists and the Silver Republicans, show that among silver politicians the fervor to establish the silver standard has given way to determination to destroy the gold standard. They are less of advocates for free silver and more of opponents of the régime that exists, their apparent conclusion being that it will be better to dull a little the sharp points of the silver canvass and try to gather in all the wavering and irregular elements of discontent and opposition be well when Spain disavows the act of for a concentrated assault upon the Repubher representative, in accordance with the | lican party. This may mean, of course, the requirements of courtesy indispensable be- setting aside of such a crystallized apostle of silver as WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, and the selection of a candidate less positive, less well defined in his relation to the cause, and, therefore, more harmonizing of the heterogeneous mass of voters who, it is hoped, will follow.

On the Republican side of the contest there will be, also, no lack of contradiction as to the precise interpretation of the party's platform. The campaign of 1896 was full of it, and the campaigns of 1898 and 1900 will not be free from it. But above all doubt or mystification will stand the idea that the gold standard, which is inseparably bound up with the national good faith and credit, shall be preserved.

On the Republican side, no matter what schemes may be heard of for easing trouble, public or private, financial or social, the central purpose of the canvass will be to protect the American dollar against depreciation, the good name of the United States from obliteration by the fraud of free silver, and our political system from the revolution of the Chicago platform. Honest-money men must stand together!

Inadequate Revenue and Inadequate Defence.

Perhaps it is well to state plainly some facts which concern the people of the United States as nearly as any other question now before them, and in which the honor and reputation of the Republican party are directly involved.

We are getting incidentally now and then an illustration of what the sudden outbreak of war might mean to the great cities of our coasts in the present condition of harbor defences. These illustrations are not the less instructive because they are potential rather than actual. Heaven grant that they may continue to be potential; but any day in the present year of the world may make the potential condition a real condition, and sharply and perhaps unexpectedly will the transition come!

Theorizing as to the immediate results of invasion by hostile armed vessels, the damage foreign ships could inflict, the value of such defensive armament as already exists. Russia may perhaps be content with what and the extent of the unpublished resources she has aiready acquired, namely, the right available to the Government in an emerto keep her fleet at Port Arthur during the gency, is generally a matter of temperament rather than of special prophetic ability. Perhaps we should get out of the scrap better than some people think. Possibly we should astonish our assallant and all the onlookers in case New York, Boston or San Francisco were attacked by a foreign fleet. Predictions as to what might happen to us or to our enemy are worth just as little as the imaginative magazine articles which narrate the fictitious events of a supposititious war. The fact remains that both the authoritative opinion of expert military knowledge and the ordinary common sense of the country agree as to the imperative need of completing the American system of coast defence for the reasons pointed out by Mr. TILDEN in his memorable letter of warning in 1885, and on the lines then indicated by him. The fact remains that f war came to-morrow, and it were possiole for Congress, by appropriating one hundred million dollars for coast defences, to atone for the delays and hesitations and hagglings of the past twelve years and to perfect in twenty-four hours the whole sys tem of fortification, the money would be voted outright without a single nay.

But one hundred millions would not do it. Ten times that sum would not do it under those circumstances. Money cannot buy back the weeks and months and years that have been lost.

The Fortifications bill of the present year, is passed by the House, carries only \$4,144,-912. The Senate Committee has reported a bill which more than doubles the House appropriation. What the size of the bill will be after it has been debated in the Senate and has passed through the inevitable conference with the House, remains to be seen. That its appropriation will be grossly, shamefully, perilously inadequate is as certain as anything can be. And the reason s plain.

On March 4 of last year President Mo-KINLEY notified the Fifty-fifth Congress that its most imperative duty was to provide a revenue adequate to the needs of the Government. To use his own words, "beween more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay,

hindrance, or postponement." A revenue bill was framed by the Committee on Ways and Means in accordance with the President's recommendations. The new scheme of revenue was devised with the most patriotic intentions and the most conscientious care as to details. The best intelligence was applied to the task, but the best human intelligence is defective. The bill went into effect last July, and as a revenue producer it has failed to justify the predictions of its authors and the expectations of the country. Instead of producing a surplus it has piled up deficit. This deficit is partly concealed by the method of bookkeeping adopted in the Treasury statements, but it exists all the same. The expedients of the able maker of balance sheets can produce figures, but they cannot provide income

Internal revenue had been \$104,875,467. From the two sources the total of receipts had been \$189,258,912. To this the Treas ury statement adds an Item of \$71,130,619, made up principally, not of revenue proper but of receipts from the Pacific Ballroad payments. During the same period the total of expenditures by the Government had been \$268,746,570; but part of this is likewise due to the Pacific Railroad transactions. The apparent deficit for the eight months and a half, as shown by the Treasury statement, is \$8,357,037. The real deficit for the eight months and a half is almost exactly \$53,000,000.

With this deficit impending, two courses were open to the statesmen responsible for the Dingley act when Congress met again in December. One was to explain the growing deficit as best they could and to treat it as a merely temporary condition; to ease things along by predicting and promising a greatly increased revenue from customs duties in the indefinite future, and to provide as far as possible against a second fiscal year of heavy deficit under the new tariff by cutting down the appropriations for the next fiscal year wherever they thought that expenditure could be spared or postponed. The other course was to meet the deficit frankly; to admit that the revenue was not coming up to expectations and to supplement the act of last July by simple and effective provisions yielding 'more revenue, without delay, hindrance or postponement."

Without criticising specifically the course adopted by Mr. DINGLEY and his fellow statesmen in the House, and certainly without questioning the conscientiousness of their motives, we nevertheless regret that the first plan, and not the second, seemed to them the more judicious. The general regimen of economy which it involves in the present year's appropriations is no doubt salutary, and where it affects such matters as the dredging of Cheesequake Creek or the erection of the proposed \$100,000 Federal building at Potemkin Plains, the result is eminently satisfactory. But when it withholds the money that would otherwise have been devoted to the increase of our navy and to the speedy completion of our coast defences, the broadest and most urgen national interests are made to suffer for

political reasons. With the possibilities now confronting us, parsimony in expenditures for either of these great purposes is a folly scarcely less than a crime. No consideration of personal pride of legislative authorship, no pic avune apprehensions of the political effect of further revenue legislation, ought for a moment to endanger the great cities of our scaboard, or to weaken the naval arn of power on which our country depends in time of need. It is shameful that the House should be hesitating between an appropriation of \$4,144,912 and an appropriation of \$5,000,000, when it may become apparent any day that ten times the greater sum would not have been too much to pay out for the protection of our harbors. It is shameful that the adequate enlargement of our navy should be arrested because the Dingley act is producing a deficit and not a surplus. The unforeseen may bring about in a month a state of affairs which would make a new navy seem cheap, if we could get it, at two hundred millions.

If there were to-day a surplus instead of a deficit, a revenue equal to the absolute needs of Government instead of a revenue falling far short of our actual expenditures, who doubts that every dollar needed to complete the coast defences as fast as money and energy can do the work would be voted by a patriotic Congress? Let Gen. HAWLEY and Senator McBRIDE and Senator PROCTOR stick to their guns, or rather to the guns which our flag needs and does not yet possess. Let the Senate's \$9.000,000 for this urgent purpose be doubled rather than diminished one cent. And when the bill goes back to e House, let the House act with regard to this appropriation, of all appropriations, precisely as if the Dingley act were pouring more revenue than we can spend into an already overflowing Treasury.

Such is wisdom.

Latest Aspects of the Dreyfus Case.

The Paris correspondents of foreign newspapers, who doubtless may be regarded as impartial onlookers, seem to have reached the conclusion that the position taken by M. CLEMENCEAU in L'Aurore is a soune one, and must eventually commend itself to the sober second thought of France. M. CLEMENCEAU does not aver that DREYFUS is guilty or innocent of the crime imputed. He has formed, he says, no opinion on the subject. He does insist, however, that DREYFUS was not fairly tried, and consequently was deprived of a citizen's most sa cred rights. Under the circumstances, M. CLEMENCEAU contends, the punishment inflicted upon DREYFUS was an abomination, and justice will never be satisfied un til a new and fair trial shall take place.

The upholders of the sentence reply that the forms of procedure followed in martial law differ materially from those prescribed for the ordinary tribunals. Civil justice, they say, is not army justice. This is dangerous distinction to draw in a country where military service is not voluntary but compulsory and universal. It does not tend to endear conscription to Frenchmen or to enhance their respect for military authority, to proclaim that, so long as they serve under the colors, they must submit to a suspension of the most vital guarantees of equity, and to the loss of the most precious safeguards of honor, liberty and life. It is a grievous misfortune for France that the facts brought out in the Zola tria are calculated to make many intelligent civilians look upon the nation's military system with indignation and disgust, and to pit against the cry "Long live the army!" another cry, "Long live the republic! For the first time since October, 1877, when the champions of a genuine democratic régime gained definite control of the French Chamber of Deputies, there are omens of antagonism between the army and the community at large. Such a state of things is big with peril; for, let a standing army once feel itself unpopular, and it is apt to become unpatriotic. Henceforth the instrument of coups d'etat is ready, and any bold and ambitious man may seize it. Nor would there be lacking specious pleas behind which an unscrupulous reactionist might mask his designs; it might be plausi bly argued that to defame the army, which is the buckler of France against the for

elguer, is treason to the State. It was an irremediable blunder that wa committed when the court-martial convicted DREYFUS, as there seems to be no doubt that it did convict him, on the strength of a document which he and his counsel were cles, we are enabled to undersell our competitors in several markets, of which China is one. Oughbour Government to constrict the output of our manufactures by submitting present week. The total of receipts from submitting present week. The total of receipts from the fiscal year the not permitted to see. Should the officers of the general staff ultimately yield to the only \$84,385,445 up to Tuesday of the pressure of public opinion and grant Dray.

hitherto they have been grossly in the wrong, and by such a confession will forfeit influence over the rank and file. Should they, on the other hand, persist in refusing a retrial, on the ground that the Dreytus affair is res adjudicata, they will continue to expose themselves to scathing ensure, and a feeling of antipathy between the army and the people is likely to supersede the sympathy which hitherto has been the pledge of the republic's safety.

Josiah and Harmony.

The Hon, JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston, conceals beneath a calm and even clamlike exterior a soul that vibrates to the music of the spheres. When a youth he performed energetically upon the comband-paper and the squash-vine pipe; and there are old men about Wollaston who still recall with regret the vigor of his attack upon the side-drum. Serious continued thoughts and the cares of state have long kept him from executing any more music, but he loves it; he loves it in his beart.

A recent communication of his to the Board of Aldermen shows that the stern and rock-bound coast of statesmanship is still swept by the waves of melody. have come to the conclusion," the Mayor writes, "that, in order to raise free public music to a proper plane in dignity and importance, it should be placed under the direction, even if the appropriation is no arger than in the past, of an unpaid board, composed of persons of musical taste, who would appreciate the social and educational value of free music, and the opportunity of rendering a useful service to our people by its judicious development."

For which judicious development he ecommends an ordinance establishing a Department of Public Music, composed of five unpaid members. The ordinance should pass, and the Mayor should be an ex-officio advising if not executing member By way of encouraging Mr. QUINCY's nusical programme, Mr. Alderman CONRY has introduced this order:

"Ordered, That the Committee on Ordinances equested to consider the wisdom of establishing a municipal brass band, for the purpose of providing free concerts during the summer months."

If a municipal brass band is established, perhaps Mr. Quincy can be induced to resume his performances upon the sidedrum. Whether he can or can't, Boston needs brass bands by the hundreds. Give her suffering citizens a chance to drown themselves in the seas of sound and thereby to forget the Attucks memorial and the Cass monument.

It would be unjust to the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY to suppose that in his seal for the improvement of public music he is inspired by merely esthetic motives, however altruistic. He has a higher purpose. He is resolved that the concord of sweet sounds shall breathe an irenic spirit into the dissevered fragments of the Massachusetta Democracy. He hopes that the Boston bands will incite to harmony the warring Callahanites and Cookies, and stir. even in the rocky heart of the immortal WILLIAMS, the late remorse of love.

Up to midnight last night neither the official reports to the Government at Washington nor the despatches to the newspapers from Havana had supplied a definite account of the origin of the explosion which destroyed the battleship Maine and killed nearly 260 of her men in the harbor of Havana on Tuesday night, From Madrid it was easy enough to obtain positive assurances that it was an accident, assurances, however, that were not supported by convincing details. In the circumstances, the advice of Capt. SIGSBER that the judgment of the people of the United States be suspended is still advice to be heeded.

Two well-known participants in the great financial debate happen to have emitted some surprising talk on almost the same day. The Hon. J. STERLING MORTON, who from the quarters of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washing ton has gone to live in Arbor Lodge in Nebraska City, thinks that one condition of prosperity is the stoppage by the banks of the custom of paying interest on deposits. "If all the banks in the United States would cease paying interest on deposits," says Mr. MORTON, "new enter prises and vast improvements would develop in every State and Territory of the country." the banks cease to make depositing attractive. the money will pass by their vaults, and press forward to the promotion of industry.

If Mr. MORTON will visit a vault he will find that the money which ought to be there, according to his calculation, has already gone out and on into business.

Then the Richmond Times thinks that the great necessity is banks to make currency 'Free sliver could be of no use," says our contemporary, "for the reason that the people who now demand financial relief could no more get one of the fifty-cent dollars under the presen aw than they can now get the hundred-cen gold dollar." Some device is needed to make it easier to get money. Banks, currency-making banks, are the thing that will make it easier Let us have such banks. Such are the wonders of thought.

If, however, people who can't get money nov will be able to get it from banks, let us have enough banks by all means. A bank for every an, a bank apiece, would be none too much.

It is satisfactory to find the baseball situation perfectly understood in so important a city with a League club as Philadelphia. This s from the Philadelphia Press :

"The demand for legislation by the League to pre ent rowdylsm on the ball field has been so vigorous that the magnates must at the spring meeting, fortnight hence, take some action on the greatest evil which confronts the game. The betterment of the pastime in this respect rests almost entirely with the lub owners. Let them give the order to their players that rowdylam, either by action or words, will not be tolerated, and the players will not be so eage game and which are driving away| the respectable

element from the ball parks.
"Until the club owners, however, become a unit or his question, little good, we fear, can'come of the agitation. Even now, while some magnates have come out flat-footed for a reform in this respect, others have done so in a haif-hearted way, and a few, judging by their actions, are not averse players acting in a disorderly manner, provided they win a game by such methods."

For the good of the game and for the credit of common sense it is to be hoped that the obstructionists will reform themselves before the League meeting comes round, and help in giving the national game an umpire such as preside over all other great sports.

Indianapolis holds her rank as the first American city for literary clubs and the only American city that has a Quo Vadis Euchre Club. Even a partial record of the activity in the Indianapolis literary clubs for a week i amazing. The Indianapolis Literary hears a paper on "Some Popular Fallacles." The Philomathian Club listens to dis courses on "Age" and "Madame DE STAEL The Katherine Merrill Club is entertained by original articles called "A Sketch" and "Ar Impersonation." The Parlor Club considers "Other Characters" and "Women of the The Aftermath Club is treated to Play." essays on "EMERSON the Poet," "The Post, "Poetry and the Imagination," and a poem of "The Poet." The Woman's Club discuss SHELLEY'S Lyrics" and "Personality in Pro

and Poetry." The subject of the Afternoon Club is "Victor Hugo." The Mary K. Denny Doterie devotes itself to "LOCKE and His Philos ophy," "Life of JOHN BUNYAN," and "Histor" of the East India Company," a solid diet. The Fortnightly Literary Club investigates "The Humane Idea in Municipal Government" and

'Current Events." Less grave societies are not unknown in Indian apolis. The Clematis Pleasure Club will give a Calleo Hop Friday evening. The Mizpah Cinch Club was entertained last Thursday. Fashion and literature combine in the Hoosier Poet Chap ter of the Round Table, which "entertaine with a shoddy aristocracy party Tuesday even ing." But, after all, literature is the absorbing pursuit in Indianapolis, as this question, ad iressed to the Journal of that town, shows:

"Is RUDYARD KIPLING the author and editor of the Cambridge 'Codex Besse' ?" Doubtless some light will be thrown upon this

uestion at the approaching meeting of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs

THE POOR WHO ARE ALWAYS WITH TO Public Work Advecated for Those Who Are

Obliged to Beg. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The poor you have always with you" (Mark xiv., 7) Hence, no matter how we may legislate, so long as men will be thriftless or deficient in ability some will be driven to the wall and be come a burden to the thrifty and to the more able. According to paganism, the proper thing to do with the weak is to put them in an old hulk and scuttle it outside of Sandy Hook, as we to with the worthless dogs found in the streets. If we take a purely utilitarian view of the mat er, this would be the wisest thing to do and the cheapest and most convenient way for the res of us, since there is no hope or prospect of improvement in many of these people. as we are Christians, and so acknowledge all men, no matter how fallen, as our brothers we may not rid ourselves of them in this sum mary fashion. No doubt there are those call themselves Christians who would not hest tate to treat them in that style; those, for in stance, who approve of suicide in the case of a man who is no longer able to support himself That we have such Christians among us is clear from a discussion which took place not very long since in one of the yellow newspapers Assuming that the immense majority are not utilitarians but real Christians, what are we to to with the large and ever increasing numbers of people who have been reduced or have most likely reduced themselves to beggary !

likely reduced themselves to beggary?

First of all, we cannot, as Christians, refuse to help a man because he is poor by his own fault. If we were to draw the line there, it is probable that a few horse cars would carry all the poor of New York, and it would not only be easy, but pleasurcable, to come to their assistance. Secondly, we may divite the large class which is poor by its own fault, or through unfitness, into the sick and the well. The first must be surported by charity; but they, too, are comparatively few, and the task is also comparatively easy. It is the great army of those who, being in good health, allege with truth that they want to work, but can get nothing to do, which causes all the trouble. These accest you daily on the streets. When you help them you feel that you are injuring their moral character; when you don't your conscience disturbs you, as you fear that your want of generosity may have caused your fellow man to starve or to drown himself in despair. You have no way of investigating his case, and, even if you refer him to some society which will satisfy you of his willingness to work, where are you to get him work? It is easier, as a rule, to give him \$500 than it is to get him work which he is ablo to do satisfactorily to the employer, or indeed any work at all.

Now, let us suppose that one of these knights of the sidewalk has been investigated and that he can get no work, what is he to do! There are only three ways of making a living—the first is to work, the second to steal, and the third to beg. Dismissing the first two as out of the question, even we ourselves must advise this brother of ours to continue his occupation of begging, once we say that he is obliged to continue living till God summons him into another world.

Here is where, as it seems to me, a moderate amount of sheighlam might come in use. First of all, we cannot, as Christians, refuse to

Here is where, as it seems to me, a moderate Here is where, as it seems to me, a moderate amount of socialism might come in usefully. We must remember that there is such a thing as Christian socialism. Let this Christian community provide public work of some kind, which shall be always open to the poor, deserving or undeserving, without depriving them of their liberty; for this is to make them slaves. Even the poor man should not be punished unless guilty of a crime. In Cincinnati, where I lived in my childhood (1849), such provision was made, and it crime. In Cincinnati, where I lived in my child-hood (1849), such provision was made, and it seemed to work well. The growth of that city was impeded by a steep hill in the rear of it, the Chio River being in front, and it was resolved that it should be gradually removed at the expense of the municipality. They fixed the wages for laborers at half the regular rates, and any one who could not do better was free to take his shovel there and work at any time. When a poor man in good health asked any citizen for help he could always answer "Go to the hill!" so that only the sick were in need of almsgiving. Let us hope that the wisdom of our legislators will hit upon some such expedient here, as the evil has become intolerable. They should, however, not allow themselves to be "bulldayed" by demanques, intoexpedient here, as the evil has become intolerabie. They should, however, not allow themselves to be "bulldozed" by demagogues into
giving the regular wages, for, if they do, those
who are not weak brothers of ours will immediately rush in, and the latter will be walking the
streets as before. I would be the last man to
call for low wages, but here it is a question of a
charity which will not degrade and demoralize
the man who must either beg or die. The demand for work cannot be called unreasonable,
and when a man is able to work and willing to
work there must be something out of joint in
society if he is forced to beg.

As to the causes of this new American way of
making a living, it is clearly not to be found in
want of schooling, as most of the street beggars
can read and write and know much more. In
fact, it often happens that they are children of
men who could not read or write and yet carned
their living at an honest and useful occupation,
which their sons are asbamed or too weak to
follow. The father would have been selvented

which their sons are ashumed or too week to follow. The father would have been ashumed to beg; so that education of that kind, at least, will not eliminate this class. "They will be always with us."

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The Bible and the Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your remarks about infidelity in the Church, from time to time, have you not been confounding two very different attitudes! In to-day's Suyou put Dr. McGiffert and Dr. Briggs in the same class. The attitude of the former is doubtless destructive of Christianity in the Catholic sense, as no weight is given to the voice of the Church as a witness to Christian teaching. But to say the same of the former is to make the Church depend upon the Scriptures. Now, the Scriptures were not the cause of the Church, either in the Old Dispensation or the New. The Jewish Church gave to the world the Old Testament; the Christian Church gave to the world the New Testament. For years before the canon was settled the Church speealed to its unbroken tradition, that is, its history. The sacramental teaching of the Holy Eucharist, the fundamental teaching of the Holy Eucharist, the fundamental of the Catholic faith, were believed, irrespective of Scriptural executions, and had no bearing upon dates and authorship of Old Testament Scriptures—Dr. Briggs's special field of study. Now, there are those who are even more radical than Dr. Briggs, who, nevertheless, hold strongly to the Nicene faith—the pricathood of the ministry, the sacrificial nature of the Eucharist, as witnessed to in all the liturgies of the Church—and they would resent being classified with Dr. McGiffert theologically.

New York, Feb. 15. same class. The attitude of the former is doubt

Bad Eighth Avenue Car Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: The presen service on the Eighth Avenue Road, above Fifty-nintl street, it so abominably poor that public attention should be called to it. There is only half the former number of ears employed, and an utter indifference shown to the comfort of the public. A few evenings ago is aw six cars turned back at Sixtleth street and the through passengers compelled to wait in the rain he through passengers compelled to wait in the rail and mud for ten minutes. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

All Over.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Syntax Shaw wa arrested to-day for calling names after some school seachers. John Satan was a witness before the Excise Board in a Sunday selling case last Friday. Frank Ryewhiskey is an undertaker. He formerly kept a saloon. Have you never heard of Jed Penn. Leas Penn. and Cai Bunnell, all fishermen on Barnegat Bay?

Passaic, N. J.

Lindley Murray. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who is H. B. M. "one who wrote better English than the Hon. William Shakespeare," who "lived at Holgate"? W. H. RIMBHART.

How the Mississippi River Grows. From the New Orleans Times Democrat. remark made use of to one of the mumbers of the Senate sub-committee while the committee was investigating the river and the passes showed very clearly how far the work of building up is carried of

WHERETHE, W. Va., Feb. 15.

by the river.
"The Mississippi River is to-day," said one of those who seatified before the committee, "one hundred mike finger than it was when De Soto first gazed on its muddy rash. Just give her time enough and she will build herself clear on screes the Gulf." AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

chibition of the Bana Collection of Oriental ies and Pictures -- The Willia on of Barly English and Barbison Paintings.

An exhibition of surpassing interest opens t day at the American Art Galleries, 6 East enty-third street, and will continue to Thurs day, Feb. 24. It consists of the large and splen did collection of Eastern ceramics and other objects of art belonging to the estate of the late Charles A. Dana, seven pictures by Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Daubigny, Ziem, Jacque, and Courbet belonging to the same estate, and the noted collection of pictures by early English and Barbizon masters owned by Mr. William H. Fuller. Both collections will be sold at auction, the sale of the ceramics beginning in the galleries on the afternoon of Feb. 24 and continuing Friday and Saturday, Feb. 25 and 26. The pictures at Chickering Hall on the evening of Friday, Feb. 25. The Dana pictures will be sold immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the Fuller collec-

The famous Dana collection of Oriental ceramics, including among its 585 numbers many pieces that are known to collectors both in Europe and at home as unique, and embracing in its wide variety specimens of all the most cele brated Chinese porcelains of the Ming and the Tsing dynastics, is arranged in cases and cabinets in the main gallery on the first floor and in the two smaller galleries upstairs. On the west wall of the main gallery the Dana pictures are hung, and on a pedestal near the centre of this room is placed a fine bronze group by Barye, "Jaguar Devouring a Hare." The Fuller pictures, thirty-seven in number, are hung in the large gallery upstairs. In the centre of the wall at the west end hangs "The Blue Boy," by Gainsborough, a celebrated canvas about which much has been written, as "The Blue Boy" in the Duke of Westminster's collection has long been a famous work, and has been several times publicly exhibited, and the picture in Mr. Fuller's collection has not been so well known. He purchased it last year only from Mr. Martin H. Colnaghi in London. It was exhibited by the Messrs. Hogarth in 1870, and since that time, at least, the existence of a second "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough has been generally known to amateurs and critics in both hemispheres. In the centre of the south wall are the Rousseau masterpiece, "The Charcoal Burners' Hut," and the fine Troyon, "Cows in Pasture." Others of the most noted pictures "The Lock," by Constable; "Portrait of Lady Inness of Norfolk." by Gainsborough; "Portrait of Mrs. Knapp," by Sir Joshua Rey nolds; "Apple Blossoms" and "The Cliff at Villerville," by Daubigny; "The Open See Jules Dupré; "Pool at Fontainebleau," by Diaz, and "Yarmouth Beach," by John Crome (Old Crome). There are six Constables, eight Gainsboroughs, three Sir Joshuas, three Jules Duprés, three Daubignys, five Michels, and two Rousseaus in the collection, and examples of Richar Wilson, John Sell Cotman, and Thomas Barker, The Corot in the Dana collection is the cele

exhibition in 1890, and the Millet is "The Turkey Herder," well known as one of the finest works of the great poet painter of Barbizon. It was also shown at the Barye exhibition, and was considered one of the stars in that famous assemblage of masterpieces. The catalogue of the ceramics gives a descriptive notice under each number, and the Dana pictures in the same book are described in a catalogue raisonné. The catalogue of the Fuller collection includes an introductory note and description of the pictures by the well-known artist Francis D. Millet, and an edition de luxe limited to 250 copies is issued with fine photogravure reproductions of all of the pictures. A onograph by Mr. Fuller on "Gainsborough's Blue Boy" gives an exhaustive and convincing history of the picture and the facts connected with its ownership at various times. The exhibit of these splendid collections constitutes an event of the greatest importance in the world of art, and the beauty and rarity of the ceramics, combined with the very high quality of the pictures, quite number being well known as belonging in the lists of masterpieces of their famous painters, will no doubt call out as much interest as the It will appeal to a wider range of taste among amateurs of the fine arts, and the fact that two such events of extraordinary interest follow each other in a single season attest the ever increasing importance of New York as a great exhibition centre and market for the fine arts.

brated and beautiful "La Danse des Amours,

which attracted so much attention at the Barye

Reversible Sentences.

Scandalous society and life make gessips

frantic.
This reads backward:
Frantic gossips make life and society scands-Apply the same rule to the others given belows

Dies slowly fading day: winds mournful sight liright stars are waking. Fires owiet, hooting, holding revel high, Night silence hoiding.

Solomon had vast treasures—silver and gold things precious. Happy and rich and wise was he. Faithful served he God. She sits lamenting sadly, often too much

alone.

Dear Harry—Devotedly yours remain I. Have you forgotten \$20 check i Reply immediately please, and hand to yours—Grace Darling.

Man is noble and generous often, but sometimes vain and cowardly.

Carefully boiled eggs are good and palatable. Love is heaven and heaven is love, youth says. All beware! says age. Trying is poverty and fleeting is love.

Badly governed and fearfully troubled now is Ireland.

Ireland.

Exercise take; excess beware;
Rise early and breathe free air;
Est slowly: trouble drive away;
Feet warmish keep; blend work with play.

Adleu, darling! Time flies fast; salls are set,
boats are ready. Farewell!

Matter and mind are mysteries. Never mind.
What is matter? Matter is—never mind. What is mind? Mind is—never matter.

Honesty and truth are good and admirable qualities, as sympathy and love are endearing traits. Politics and religion avoid arguing in. Here is good and sound advice.

Portrait of an Unknown Speaker in the Cap-Itol. From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post.

The pastel portrait of ex-Speaker Keifer, which hangs in the rear lobby of the House, with the gallery of portraits of former Speakers, Isslowly fading out. The collar in the portrait retains its pristine whiteness, but the shirt front has turned to a dull yellow. Ex-Speaker Keifer's portrait hangs on one side of the portrait of the late Judge Crisp, which now occupies the position of honor over the mantel hair way across the lobby. On the other side of Judge Crisp's portrait is the portrait of Mr. Blaine, which is also in pastel and a magnificent work of its kind. It is not generally known that the portrait of Speaker Reed was never hung in the position of honor over the mantel referred to, as the light there was not fitting. On the other side of the square projection in the lobby on which the present Speaker's portrait hangs there is the portrait of an unknown. There are two or three ex-Speakers of whom there are no portraits in the lobby, and no one knows the name of this one. His dress shows that he was a statesman of the early school and that he must have flourished during the first years of the republic.

Boston Jeniousy of Mentucky's Art Musour From the Boston Advertiser.

From the Bosion Advertiser.

It is interesting to learn that the bones of Georgo Wilkes, Kentucky's late immented trotting horse and father of many trotting horses, will be dug up and placed in the museum of the State University. In the course of time that museum will become celebrated throughout the country. Indeed, there are but three more objects of local historical interest that are urgently needed to make the collection reasonably complete. The first is the skeleton of those twelve or thirteen Indians whom Daniel Boone induced, as they were about to kill him, to place their hands in the crack of the log which he was splitting into fence rails and help him finish the lob by pulling both ways as hard as they could, on his promise that when the log had been split he would surrender without any resistance, which no doubt he would have done but for the asd accident by which the from wedge slipped out and fastened all their fingers in the crack. The second is Capt. Scott's Reform, to be preserved in Kentucky sour mash alcohol.

The Beginning and the End. From the Chicago News.

Judge-Did you see the beginning of this trouble ! Witness-I did, your Honor; it occurred five

years ago.
Judge - Why, how is that !
Witness-It began when the minister prenounced them man and wife.

TRUTH BEATS DIPLOMACY. The Trap Into Which the Latter Would Have Led Bupuy de Leme.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The late Senator

Plumb of Kansas once described diplomacy as "gilded lying." Truth invaded the realm of diplomacy at one point in the Dupuy letter ineldent. The Spanish Minister held his own counsel until late in the afternoon of the day his letter to Canalejas appeared in print. It is yet a question whether diplomacy might not have helped him out of the scrape. When the have helped him out of the scrape. When the letter was first read in Washington there was general skepticism. Several papers coupled publication with the assertion that it was a forgery, and even quoted the Minister as obranding it. But the surprise to Mir. Driping de Lome came when the telegraph boy brought to the legation a cablegram from Canalejas reading to this effect: "I have seen the letter which you are reported to have written to me. It is a base forgery." Mr. Dupuy was amazed, lie cabled back: "Is it possible you did not receive such a letter!" Canalejas repileit: "I never received such a letter from you or heard you express such a letter from you or heard you express such sentiments." Then was presented to Dupuy the possibility of denying that he had written the letter and declaring that anything which might be presented purcering to be the original was a forgery. In to that time the Minister had refused to admit to his friends that he had written the letter. He had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the original. Should he put a bold face on the matter, and, aided by the proof that no such letter had reached Canalejas, deny the authenticity! What passed in the diplomat's mind that afternoon would be interesting. Late, after the office hours were over, the Assistant Secretary of State called at the Spanish Legation. The tall, blond Anglo-Saxon of the purest type and they have seen in the papers, Mr. Minister," said the Assistant Secretary, "a letter purporting to have seen in the papers, Mr. Minister," said the Assistant Secretary, "a letter purporting to have seen in the Papers, Mr. Minister," said the Assistant Secretary, "a letter purporting to have seen in the papers, Mr. Minister," said the Assistant Secretary, "a letter purporting to have seen written by you to Mr. Canaleses." Diplomacy would have admitted the secing and would have fenced for the next spoint. To the credit of the Spaniard it must be said that he was a man more than a diplomat in the emergency. "Yea," he said, "I have seen it, I letter was first read-in Washington there was said that he was a man more than a diplomar in the emergency. "Yes," he said, "I have seen it, I wrote it." A moment later he had occasion to realize that truth is better than diplomacy. The Assistant Secretary, concealing any sur-prise that he may have felt at the quick admis-sion of the point for which he had come, im-mediately put his hand in an inside pocket of his coat, and drew forth the original letter, asking. "Is this tit." The Minister glanced over the sheets, and at once identified the copy as the original. As he did so there was a ghost of a smile in the corners of his mouth. He must have been thinking of the trap into which truth telling had saved him.

WHITE HOUSE BLACKLIST.

Names of Uninvited Persons Who Crowd Into Beceptions Procured-Congressmen Blamed. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 13.-The White House has blacklist. It is an interesting souvenir of this season's receptions. It goes to prove that there are persons who own fine clothes and who are not so thin-skinned as to remain away from places to which they are not invited. The invitations given this year to the White House receptions were prepared with unusual care, Lists of the invited were kept and cards were issued to individuals by name. The heretofore indefinite and indiscriminate "and ladies" was not employed. That there might

were issued to individuals by name. The heretofore indefinite and indiscriminate "and ladies" was not employed. That there might be no misunderstandings, the secretary to the President, Mr. Porter, and the gentieman associated with him in the management of details let it be known through the newspapers that steps would be taken to detect any who came without invitations. But the method to be omployed was not explained.

The trap was set and it did its duty. At one recoption 213 persons who had not been invited came to the White House and participated. As another affair the number of uninvited present was 150. The manner in which the intruders were detected is interesting. As usual, each guest on advancing to the entrance of the receiving room was told by an official to "give your name to the officer, who will present you." The name of each guest was called out twice, first by the officer introducing to the President and again by the officer who made the presentation to Mrs. McKibley. The announcing was done with distinctness. But this year an attaché of the White House stood in a secluded nook and took down every name that was called out. Comparison with the roster of the invited was made subsequently, and in this way the names of the uninvited were singled out and the blacklist was created.

This was not all. Doorkeepers from the Senate and House were present to add their knowledge of faces to that of the White House ushers. Alphabetical lists of the invited were in the possession of the officials. When there was doubt about any one the lists were consulted. Some of the uninvited were saked for their addresses. Bubesquently letters were addressed to several of those who had come without invitations, asking explanations of the breaked to several of those who had come without invitations, asking explanations of the breaked to several replied, laying the blame on Congressmen from whom they claimed to have received verbal invitations. Half a dozen department people were caught, and

Pire Pighting in the South Before the War. From the Savannah News.

Old different are commenting on the change the Savannah Fire Department has undergone since the ante-bellum days. The recent fires have given rise to many recollections of former methods of checking fiames.

The eyes of one man, who was posted in a glass house in the City Exchange dome, constituted the alarm system. He was a sort of sentinel, and while keeping watch over the city cried out the hours and whether things were well or no. There are a few members of the police force to-day who served in the old glass house and recall the days when life alarms were sounded by ringing the old bell.

Hand pumps formed the apparatus to drive water, and the effective work they did is well remembered. All firemen before the war were volunteers and with the exception of the chiefs of Mivisions, were composed entirely of colored men. They were strong hardy, and to set it a volunteers and with the exception of the chiefs of divisions, were composed entirely of colored men. They were strong, hardy, and to get to a fire was a sort of pastine which was thoroughly enjoyed by them. While working the pumps they would strike up a tune, keeping time with the movements of the pump handle and ringing out their song in such harmony and fulness as to catch even the ear of the critic. Then, too, there was fun for the negroes getting to their respective station houses. It was a standing rule that the first man to place his hand on the lock at the station received a dollar, and all were wild to earn it. It was as much an honor as a gain—a sort of trophy held until the next fire. The station houses were built of brick and located in the squares at different parts of the city.

Even with Her Cross-Examiner.

From the Cleveland Leader. "Now," said the lawyer who was conducting the cross-examination, "will you please state how and where you first met this man!" "I think," said the lady with the sharp nose,

how and where you first met this man!"

"I think," said the lady with the sharp nose,
"that it was—"
"Never mind what you think," interrupted
the lawyer. "We want facts here. We don't
care what you think, and we haven't any time
to waste in listening to what you think. Now,
please tell us where and when it was that you
first met this man.

The witness made no reply.
"Come, come," urged the lawyer. "I demand
an answer to my question.
Still no response from the witness.
"Your Honor," said the lawyer, turning to the
Court, "I think I am entitled to an answer to
the question I have put."
"The witness will please answer the question," said the lady.
"Why not?"
"The Court doesn't care to hear what I
think, does it?"
"No."
"Then there's no use questioning me any fur-

"Then there's no use questioning me any fur-ther. I am not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking."
So they called the next witness.

Young Mr. Ware's Measles Took. From the Bangor Daily News.

Prom the Bangor Daily News.

Late in January a Bringor boy named Ware took a boat from Buckstort for Saragenty in where he soon fell sick with the measies a cosesse which has not visited the eastern shore of Hancock county for some years.

Immediately after young Ware was taken sick measles become popular. Spreading from Sargentville to Deer Isie, they invaced the yeshool district, causing the schools to lose of keeping the doctors busy for weeks. Moving out in wider circles, the disease wept though Sedgwick and Brooksville, and crossing the Normal School was in session, and nearly of student either came down with the heartest furried home to have the disease where got muring was heady.

Up to date more than 400 persons have 1.4 the measies, and two have died from the also order.

Hypnotizing a Hen. From the Toledo Blatte.

"Did you ever hypnotize a chicken!" aske! Police Commissioner Kind the other light. "It's dead casy. Just catch your man, place to on the floor in front of you with its tail toward you. Take a piece of chalk and draw a straight line, beginning at a point just under the last head and extending a foot and a half or more. "The bird will fasten its eyes on the said and in a twinkling almost she is invented as anything but that line. You can end said he said her about as much as you please, but her end will immediately return to the shall life. When I was sailing before the mast it was not an unusual thing on a caim day, when the own was no work in sight, to see a dozen or more sailors, each with a hen in his hands, drawing chalk marke. It is the most perfect case of complete hypnotism I ever saw. Just try it seems time tryou don't believe it."